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Dear Lederberg,

Thank you very much for your letter of the sending you under separate cover 123 and a derivative, 123 Lac<sub>3</sub>-V<sub>1,5</sub>, which when crossed to 58-161 or 58-161 Hfr gives recombination of the characters. It is interesting that Nfr and Hfr give different remombination values, though the rate of recombination is apparently the same. Lac<sub>3</sub>- crossed to W 1073 gives recombinants which are partly Lac<sub>+</sub>, showing that they are Lac genes are not alkelic. Of course I don't know whether this Lac<sub>3</sub> is allelic to Lac<sub>3</sub> of the K 12 series youh have established. I am not sending biochemical mutants of 123 because I have not yet any reliable ones; I waited to answer you, hoping I might have had some by now, but unfortunately this work is still behind.

when I used nutrient-breth-er penassay broth instead of nutrient broth; reasons of the discrepancy will, I hope, become clear when an experiment now being made will be finished. I have also tried the mating SXAR; it seems that with this method as well, Hfr gives better yields than Nfr (58-161) but the ratio is only about 100 times.

I have done some work with the salts, but so far no important results have come out. There are, of course, differences, and formulas favoring the formation of insortable compounds like Mg-NH, phosphates seem to give poorer yields

I had a letter from Maaloe, to whom I am sending the nearest approximations to the strains he wants which are in my hands; they should
to however be quite satisfactory for his purposes. As I am doing a siwill be
milar work on Hfr, as he ix/doing on Nfr, it will be xxxx interesting
to compare our results.

It was most interesting to hear from you of the new coli strain showing recombination. Have you any idea of the denominator of the fraction of strains showing sexual reproduction, i.e. how many strains have been tested for mating behaviour ?I am doing again something on that line this year. I hope to have it soon, and mampare see whether it mates with 123. Incimdentally, 123 is not so very different from K12. It was not tested for viruses T4-T6, because I have lost them; samples I hackfrom Milan in October were not reliable, and I shall write again to the States or to Latarjet to have those viruses. With T2 123 gave irregular results , but should be defined as sensitive . It has a peculi ar difference from K12m, in size of colony; colonies of 123 aresmall on all media I have tried. It must be a polygenic character; however it gives a not too bad segregation when crossed to Hfr (no segregation wh when crossed to Nfr ) . For sigars, I did not find differencesm , so far with K 12. I know nothing about the Origin of 123; but I should write to the NCTC about it.

As to the question of radiation-induced lethals, I am most interested to hear that you will carry on that research; I think it would be interesting to do it with X rays as well as with UV, they will probably give interesting results. I shall be grateful if you will bet me know about some of your results, and of course I think it is better if in this research will be carried on by yourself; rather than in my labora-

tory.

Did you try anything for recombination of lethals? A start with Hfr was fully negative, but it may be that the new techniques of crossing in complete media, which you have developed, may give a different answewer.

Concerning cytology: nothing done so far nn my side. I hope you will be more successful with diploids.

Yours sincerely

luig Carelli-

P.S. Your straight have jegt some in pool and 3 mg.